

1 JASON M. FRIERSON  
2 United States Attorney  
3 Nevada Bar No. 7709  
4 DANIEL D. HOLLINGSWORTH  
5 Assistant United States Attorney  
6 Nevada Bar No. 1925  
7 501 Las Vegas Boulevard South, Suite 1100  
8 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101  
9 702-388-6336  
10 Daniel.Hollingsworth@usdoj.gov  
11 *Attorneys for the United States*

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

17 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
18 Plaintiff,  
19 v.  
20 LARRY ANTHONY McDANIEL,  
21 Defendant,  
22 JEFFREY M. HAEBERLIN,  
23 Petitioner.

24 2:17-CR-110-APG-DJA

25 **Government's Renewed Motion to Extend  
26 the Time to File its Response to Jeffrey  
27 Haeberlin's Petition for Ancillary Hearing,  
28 ECF No. 334, and Order**

**(Second Request)**

17 The United States of America moves again this Court for an Order extending the  
18 time for the government to file its response regarding Jeffrey Haeberlin's Petition for  
19 Ancillary Hearing, ECF No. 334. The current deadline is September 25, 2023.

20 When the government filed the First Request for an extension of time, ECF No. 337,  
21 this Court denied it without prejudice. ECF No. 338. This Court stated the government  
22 could move for an extension of time if it explains how the third-party petition and any  
23 ancillary hearing will impact the scheduled restitution hearing and sentencing hearing. ECF  
24 No. 338. The government requests an extension of time to and including October 16, 2023.  
25 This is the second request.

26 This Motion is not submitted solely for the purpose of delay or for any other  
27 improper purpose.

28 The grounds for this extension follow.

## MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

## I. ANALYTICAL FORFEITURE FRAMEWORK

**A. A Preliminary Forfeiture Order is a Final Forfeiture Order as to the Defendant at sentencing if the Court orally announces the forfeiture and attaches it to the Judgment in a Criminal Case.**

A court determines and finds what property is forfeitable from a defendant under the applicable forfeiture statute(s) and enters a Preliminary Order of Forfeiture (POOF) accordingly.<sup>1</sup> The POOF forfeits whatever interest the defendant has in the property, if any, but only the defendant's interest in the property.<sup>2</sup> Where practical, the defendant has a reasonable opportunity to object to the POOF before the POOF becomes final as to the defendant.<sup>3</sup>

The third-party interests are not addressed at the change of plea, jury verdict of guilty or at sentencing with the preliminary orders of forfeiture, but at the third-party ancillary proceeding phase of the case.<sup>4</sup>

**B. Required Publication and Service of Process for Potential Third-Party**  
Petitioners must meet criminal forfeiture procedures, statutes, rules, cases, and the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

After a court enters a POOF, the United States must publish and serve notice of the forfeiture to allow adjudication of any potential third-party interests and the rest of the world's interests in the forfeited property.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(1)(A), 32.2(b)(2)(A); *United States v. 101 Houseco, LLC*, 22 F.4th 843, 847, 849 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 143 S. Ct. 209 (2022).

<sup>2</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(2)(A); *Houseco*, 22 F.4th at 847, 849.

<sup>3</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(2)(B); *United States v. Haleamau*, 887 F. Supp. 2d 1051, 1055 (D. Haw. 2012).

<sup>4</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(2)(A) (“The court must enter the order without regard to any third party’s interest in the property. Determining whether a third party has such an interest must be deferred until any third party files a claim in an ancillary proceeding under Rule 32.2(c).”); Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(4)(A) (“At sentencing—or at any time before sentencing if the defendant consents—the preliminary forfeiture order becomes final as to the defendant. If the order directs the defendant to forfeit specific property, it remains preliminary as to third parties until the ancillary proceeding is concluded under Rule 32.2(c).”); Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(4) (“An ancillary proceeding is not part of sentencing.”).

<sup>5</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(6)(C) and (D) (incorporating Supplemental Rules for Admiralty or Maritime Claims and Asset Forfeiture Actions, Fed. R. Civ P. (Supp. R) G(4)); Supp. R. G(4)(a)(iii)-(iv), G(4)(b)(iii)-(v); 21 U.S.C. § 853(n).

If specific property is forfeited, “the government must publish notice of the order and send notice to any person who reasonably appears to be a potential claimant with standing to contest the forfeiture in the ancillary proceeding.”<sup>6</sup> Service to people or entities whom the United States has reason to believe could have an interest in the property is generally required.<sup>7</sup> The United States serves potential petitioners via postal service, commercial interstate carrier, or personal service to fulfill this requirement. If the service is not done soon enough, the government will be required to publish again.

The content of the notice to potential third-party petitioners “must describe the forfeited property, state the times under the applicable statute when a petition contesting the forfeiture must be filed, and state the name and contact information for the government attorney to be served with the petition.”<sup>8</sup>

Publication notice “must take place as described in Supplemental Rule G(4)(a)(iii) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and may be by any means described in Supplemental Rule G(4)(a)(iv).”<sup>9</sup> Publication occurs on a government website for thirty consecutive days, [www.forfeiture.gov](http://www.forfeiture.gov).<sup>10</sup> The government can only use this publication method currently.

“The notice may be sent in accordance with Supplemental Rules G(4)(b)(iii)–(v) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.”<sup>11</sup> The United States serves potential third-party petitioners via postal service, commercial interstate carrier, or personal service to fulfill this requirement.

A potential third-party petitioner has within 30 days of the final date of publication of notice or receipt of notice, whichever is earlier, to file a third-party petition for an ancillary hearing.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(6)(A); 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(1).

<sup>7</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(6)(D); Supp. R. G(4)(b); 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(1).

<sup>8</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(6)(B); 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(3).

<sup>9</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(6)(C); 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(1).

<sup>10</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(6)(C); Supp. R. G(4)(a)(iii)(B) and (iv)(C).

<sup>11</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(6)(D).

<sup>12</sup> See 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(2); Supp. R. G(4)(b)(iv)-(v).

1                   **C. Finality as to the defendant is different than Finality for any third-party**  
 2 **petitioners and the rest of the world.**

3                   The “finality” of a defendant’s forfeiture is distinct from the “finality” of a forfeiture  
 4 as to third-party petitioners and the rest of the world. A defendant’s forfeiture can become  
 5 final: where the Court signs and enters the POOF;<sup>13</sup> where the defendant, the government,  
 6 or both exhausts their opportunity to suggest revision or mitigation to the POOF;<sup>14</sup> where  
 7 the Court orally announces the forfeiture at sentencing;<sup>15</sup> and where the Court attaches the  
 8 forfeiture order (either a POOF as to the defendant or a FOOF as to the world) to the  
 9 judgment.<sup>16</sup> The defendant’s POOF then becomes a final forfeiture order at sentencing.<sup>17</sup>

10                  Forfeiture is finalized generally as to any third-party petitioners and the rest of the  
 11 world: where publication and service of process to potential third-party petitioners and the  
 12 rest of the world occurs; where the deadline to file the third-party petition has expired; and  
 13 where the Court signs and enters the FOOF because the FOOF follows a POOF (which  
 14 forfeited the defendant’s interest). If applicable, the court decides the interests of any third-  
 15 party petitioners and the rest of the world since the third-party ancillary hearings are quasi  
 16 in rem or civil in nature.<sup>18</sup>

17                  **D. Third-Party Petitioners and Ancillary Proceedings do not impact the**  
 18 **sentencing in any way.**

19                  First, Third-Party Petitions for Ancillary Hearing (Petitions) in a criminal case are  
 20 civil in nature.<sup>19</sup> Second, Petitions are like a complaint alleging an interest or claim in the  
 21 forfeited property.<sup>20</sup>

22                  <sup>13</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(1)(A), 32.2(b)(2)(A); *101 Houseco*, 22 F.4th 843 at 847, 849.

23                  <sup>14</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(2)(B); *Haleamau*, 887 F. Supp.2d at 1055; *United States v. Petix*, 767 F. App’x 119 (2d Cir. 2019).

24                  <sup>15</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(4)(A).

25                  <sup>16</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(4)(B).

26                  <sup>17</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(2)(B), 32.2(b)(4)(A) and (B); *Haleamau*, 887 F. Supp.2d at 1055; *United States v. Kealoha*, No. 17-00582 JMS-WRP, 2023 WL 3505328, \*3 (D. Hawai’i May 17, 2023).

27                  <sup>18</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(b)(2)(A), 32.2(b)(4), 32.2(c); 21 U.S.C. § 853(n); *Houseco*, 22 F.4th at 847, 849-51; *United States v. Aguilar-Reyes*, 653 F.3d 1053, 1055-56 (9th Cir. 2011).

28                  <sup>19</sup> See *Alcaraz-Garcia*, 79 F.3d 769, 772 n. 4 (9th Cir. 1996).

20 Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(1).

1       Third, since a Petition is not a motion, it is not subject to the same response  
 2 deadline to a motion, 14 days. Fourth, the government has 60 days after a Petition is  
 3 properly served to respond to it.<sup>21</sup>

4       Fifth, the government may bring a motion to “dismiss the petition for lack of  
 5 standing, for failure to state a claim, or for *any other lawful reason*.<sup>22</sup> Sixth, after the court  
 6 disposes of any above-mentioned motions and before a third-party ancillary hearing on the  
 7 petition occurs, the court may permit the government, the third-party petitioner, or both to  
 8 request discovery.<sup>23</sup>

9       Seventh, either party can bring motions to compel and motions for discovery  
 10 sanctions after the meet and confer.<sup>24</sup> Eighth, the government can bring a motion to  
 11 strike.<sup>25</sup>

12       Ninth, when “discovery ends, a party may move for summary judgment under  
 13 Fed. R. Civ. P. 56.”<sup>26</sup> Tenth, if the Petitions are not resolved with the discovery and these  
 14 motions, the ancillary hearing will be held. The Court, not the jury, decides the ancillary  
 15 hearing.<sup>27</sup>

16       Eleventh, when all the ancillary proceedings end, the court must enter a final  
 17 forfeiture order by amending the preliminary order as necessary to account for any third-  
 18 party rights.<sup>28</sup> Twelfth, if “multiple third-party petitions are filed in the same case, an order  
 19 dismissing or granting one petition is not appealable until rulings are made on all the  
 20 petitions, unless the court determines that there is no just reason for delay.”<sup>29</sup>

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22       <sup>21</sup> Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a)(2).

23       <sup>22</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(1)(A) (emphasis added); Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) (“lack of subject  
 24 matter jurisdiction”); Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) (“failure to state a claim upon which relief can  
 be granted.”).

25       <sup>23</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(1)(B) (With court approval the parties “conduct discovery”  
 26 according to “the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.”); Fed. R. Civ. P. 26-37.

27       <sup>24</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(1)(B); Fed. R. Civ. P. 26-37.

28       <sup>25</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(1)(B); Fed. R. Civ. P. 26-37.

29       <sup>26</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(1)(B); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56.

30       <sup>27</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(2); 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(5)-(6).

31       <sup>28</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(2) 21 U.S.C. § 853(n)(6).

32       <sup>29</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(3).

1 Lastly, an “ancillary proceeding is not part of sentencing.”<sup>30</sup>

2 Publication, service of process, filing of third-party petitions, ancillary proceedings,  
 3 and entering final forfeiture orders do not interfere with the defendants’ sentencings and  
 4 appeals.<sup>31</sup>

5 **E. The Extension of time to go orderly through the Ancillary Procedures does not  
 6 impact the restitution an any way.**

7 The extension of time to go through the ancillary procedures does not impact  
 8 restitution in any way because criminal forfeiture is separate and distinct from restitution.

9 Both forfeiture and restitution are mandatory.<sup>32</sup> In *Newman*, the Ninth Circuit  
 10 explained the difference between forfeiture and restitution. The court declared, “Criminal  
 11 forfeiture is also separate from restitution, which serves an entirely different purpose.  
 12 ‘Congress conceived of forfeiture as *punishment* for the commission of various [crimes].’  
 13 *Libretti v. United States*, 516 U.S. 29, 39 (1995) (emphasis added).”<sup>33</sup> It explained, “The  
 14 purpose of restitution …, however, is not to punish the defendant, but to make the victim  
 15 whole again by restoring to him or her the value of the losses suffered as a result of the  
 16 defendant’s crime.” *United States v. Hunter*, 618 F.3d 1062, 1064 (9th Cir. 2010) (emphasis  
 17 added) (internal quotation marks and brackets omitted).”<sup>34</sup>

18 The Court held “‘defendants may be required to pay restitution and forfeit the same  
 19 amounts.’ *United States v. Boulware*, 384 F.3d 794, 813 (9th Cir. 2004). Applying that rule in  
 20 *Boulware*, … the defendant was not entitled to a credit for the amount that he had repaid  
 21 toward the fraudulently obtained loan. *Id.*”<sup>35</sup> The Court reasoned, “In the absence of a

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23 <sup>30</sup> Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(4).

24 <sup>31</sup> See Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.2(c)(4) (“An ancillary proceeding is not part of sentencing.”);  
*United States v. Gallion*, 534 F. App’x 447, \*309-10 (6th Cir. 2013).

25 <sup>32</sup> *United States v. Bright*, 353 F.3d 1114, 1119-23 (9th Cir. 2004) (restitution mandatory; 18  
 U.S.C. §§ 3663A and 3664); *United States v. Newman*, 659 F.3d 1235, 1241 (9th Cir. 2011)  
 (forfeiture is mandatory); *United States v. Feldman*, 853 F.2d 648, 663-64 (9th Cir. 1988), *cert. denied*, 489 U.S. 1030 (1989) holding that ordering restitution “is not denied to the district  
 court because a defendant must also forfeit the proceeds of illegal activity”).

26 <sup>33</sup> *Newman*, 659 F.3d at 1241.

27 <sup>34</sup> *Id.*

28 <sup>35</sup> *Id.*

1 statute authorizing a reduction in forfeiture, the *district court may not reduce forfeiture because of*  
 2 *an order of restitution to a victim or because the victim already has been made whole.*<sup>36</sup>

3 In *Boulware*, the Ninth Circuit clarified payments back to the victim will reduce the  
 4 restitution but will not reduce the criminal forfeiture money judgment amount of illegal  
 5 proceeds. The Ninth Circuit affirmed Boulware's "conviction for conspiracy to make false  
 6 statements to a federally insured financial institution...." and the district court's refusal to  
 7 reduce the forfeiture order by the amount of funds Boulware returned to the victim. The  
 8 Ninth Circuit explained: The forfeiture statue does not allow for a set-off for payments to  
 9 the fraudulent loan he obtained; Boulware will pay restitution and forfeiture showing he  
 10 does not receive a credit for the money he returned to the victim.<sup>37</sup>

11 The Ninth Circuit held if the Attorney General authorized forfeited assets to pay  
 12 restitution to victims through the court clerk and the government paid, the government  
 13 would step into the shoes of the victim and the defendant would owe the United States the  
 14 amount it paid to the victim. The Court held, even if the victims are paid with forfeited  
 15 assets, the defendant "would not get an offset because the government would step into the  
 16 victims' shoes as a subrogee of their restitution claims against Bright."<sup>38</sup>

17 Another reason the restitution will not be impacted is Haeberlin's losses occurred in  
 18 the April 14, 2012, robbery that McDaniel was not charged and was not convicted because  
 19 he did not participate in that crime.<sup>39</sup> McDaniel owes no restitution to Haeberlin for his  
 20 losses. Haeberlin is not a victim for restitution as to McDaniel.<sup>40</sup> Haeberlin's restitution will  
 21 be based on Hurbace's and Whitmore's convictions.

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<sup>36</sup> *Id.* (emphasis added).

24 <sup>37</sup> *United States v. Boulware*, 384 F.3d 794, 813 (9th Cir. 2004), cert. denied, 546 U.S. 814  
 25 (2005); *Bright*, 353 F.3d at 1125 (explaining that neither the Mandatory Victim Restitution  
 26 Act nor the forfeiture statute "mandates the transfer of forfeited funds to victims."); *United  
 27 States v. Feldman*, 853 F.2d 648, 663–64 (9th Cir. 1988) (ordering that restitution "is not  
 28 denied to the district court because a defendant must also forfeit the proceeds of illegal  
 activity.").

<sup>38</sup> *Bright*, 353 F.3d at 1122.

<sup>39</sup> See Counts 1 and 2 of the Superseding Indictment, ECF No. 8.

<sup>40</sup> *In re Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada*, 785 F.3d 1273, 1276-77 (9th Cir. 2015).

## II. CONCLUSION

This Court should grant an extension of time to, and including, October 16, 2023, for the government to respond to Haeberlin's third-party petition because neither the extension of time nor the third-party petition will not impact the scheduled sentencing or the restitution hearings.

Dated: September 25, 2023.

JASON M. FRIERSON  
United States Attorney

/s/ *Daniel D. Hollingsworth*  
DANIEL D. HOLLINGSWORTH  
Assistant United States Attorney

## IT IS SO ORDERED:

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ANDREW P. GORDON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

DATED: September 26, 2023